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password: **Homeless1!**



Racial Equity and Homelessness:

Understanding the Intersections



Jeff Olivet & Donald Whitehead
August 2020

Why Racial Equity? Why Now?



· SAY OUR NAMES ·

TERRENCE CRUTCHER · JEREMY MC
· TAMIR RICE · PHILANDO CASTILE ·
AKAI GURLEY · KENDRA JAMES · FREDDIE GREY ·
MICHAEL BROWN · TERRANCE FRANKLIN ·
TYISHA MILLE · BREONNA TAYLOR · AL
ERIC GARNER · SHANTEL DAVIS · WI
SANDRA BLA · WALTER SCOTT
TAMA · REKIA BOY
YVETT SM
SHELLY FR
JAMAR CL
TANISHA A
TARIKA WIL
ALTON STE
KORRYNGA
KATHRYN

I CAN BREATHE NOW

GEORGE

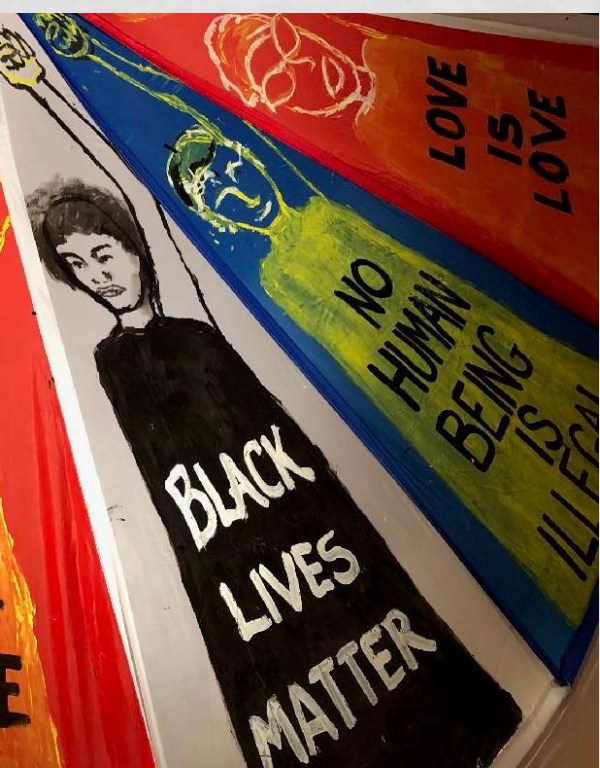
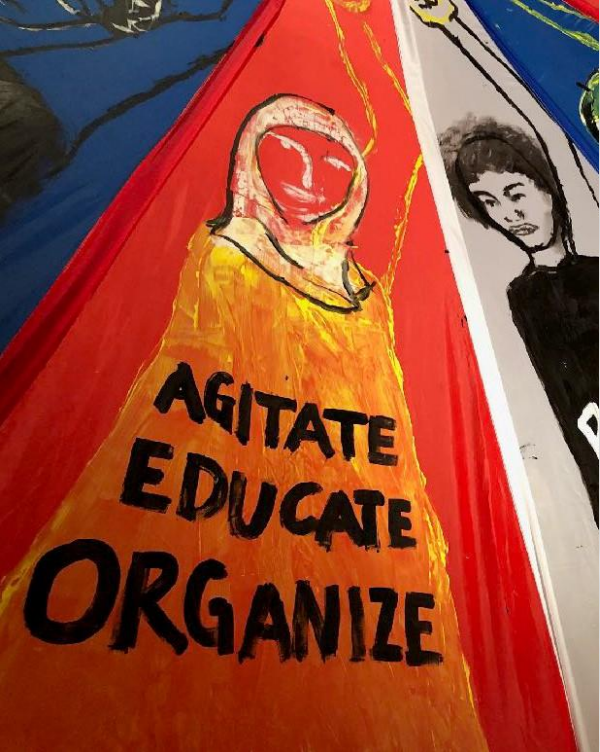
FLOYD

MAY 25, 2020


XENA GOLDMAN · CADEX HERRERA · GRETA MCLENN · NIKO ALEXANDER · MARIA JAVIER · FRED HELM



(Photo by Mark Rightmire, Orange County Register/SCNG)



A Brief History of Racism and Homelessness



**“Those who cannot
remember the past are
condemned to repeat it.”**

George Santayana



1400s



1500s



1619



1600s



TO HIS EXCEL: GEN:

This Plate is humbly Address'd

Ob WASH'GTON is there not some Chosen Curse
Some Hidden Thunder in the Stores of Heav'n.

MR. TRADE
& Family
or the State of ye

NATION

Published by Order of Parliament
not this day in Parliament - Dec. 1774

WASHINGTON PAT. PAT^E.

by His Obedient Serv^t Tho^s. Trade's

Red with uncommon Wrath, to BLAST those MEN,
Who owe their Greatness to their Country's RUIN.



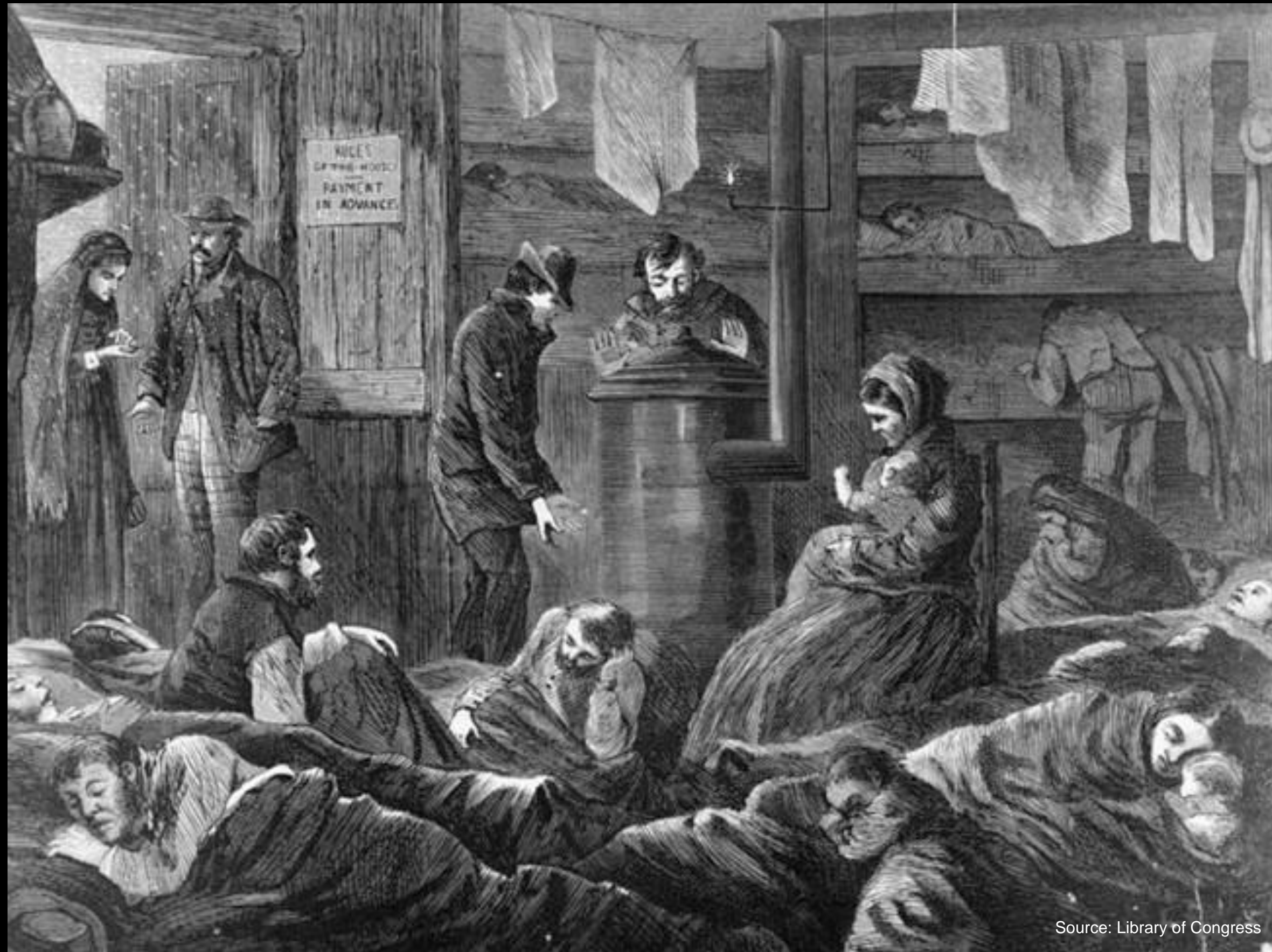
1830

LC-USZ62-2574
MAY 21 1946



A Slave-Coffle passing the Capitol.

1800s



Source: Library of Congress

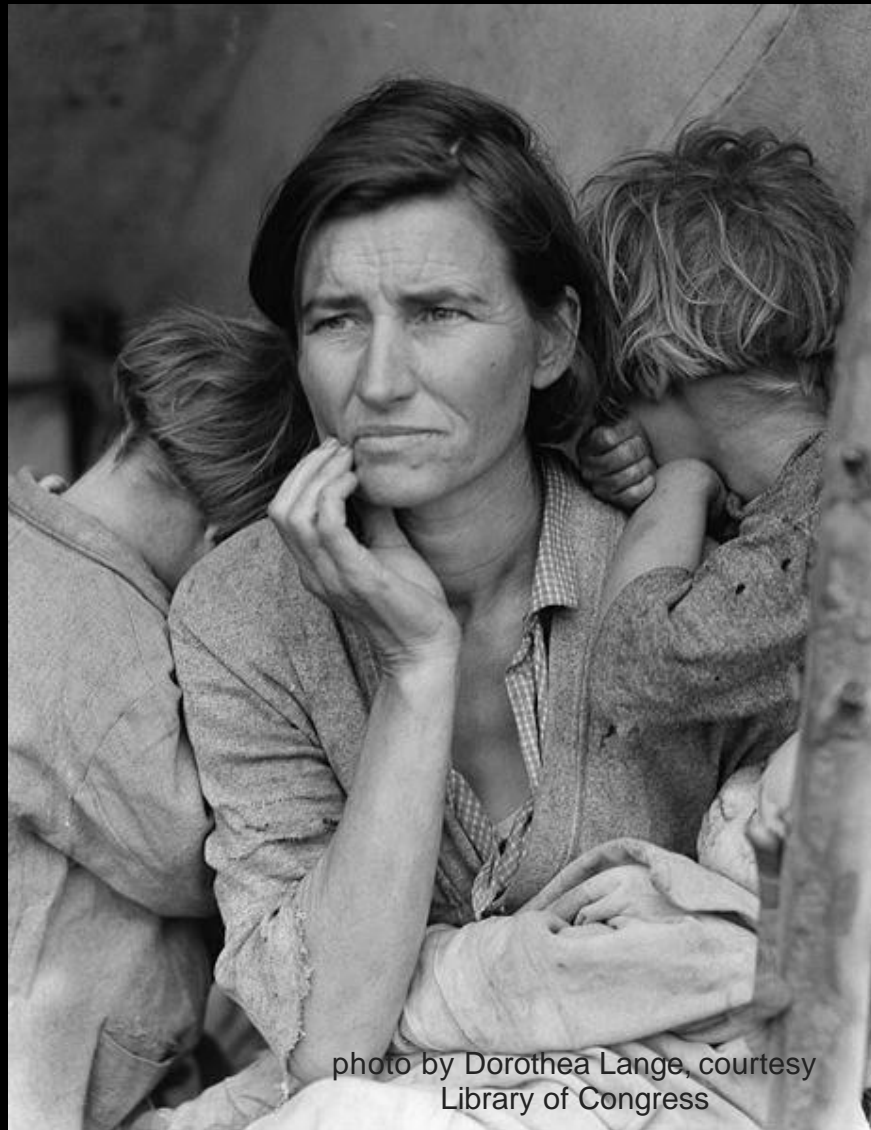
1870s



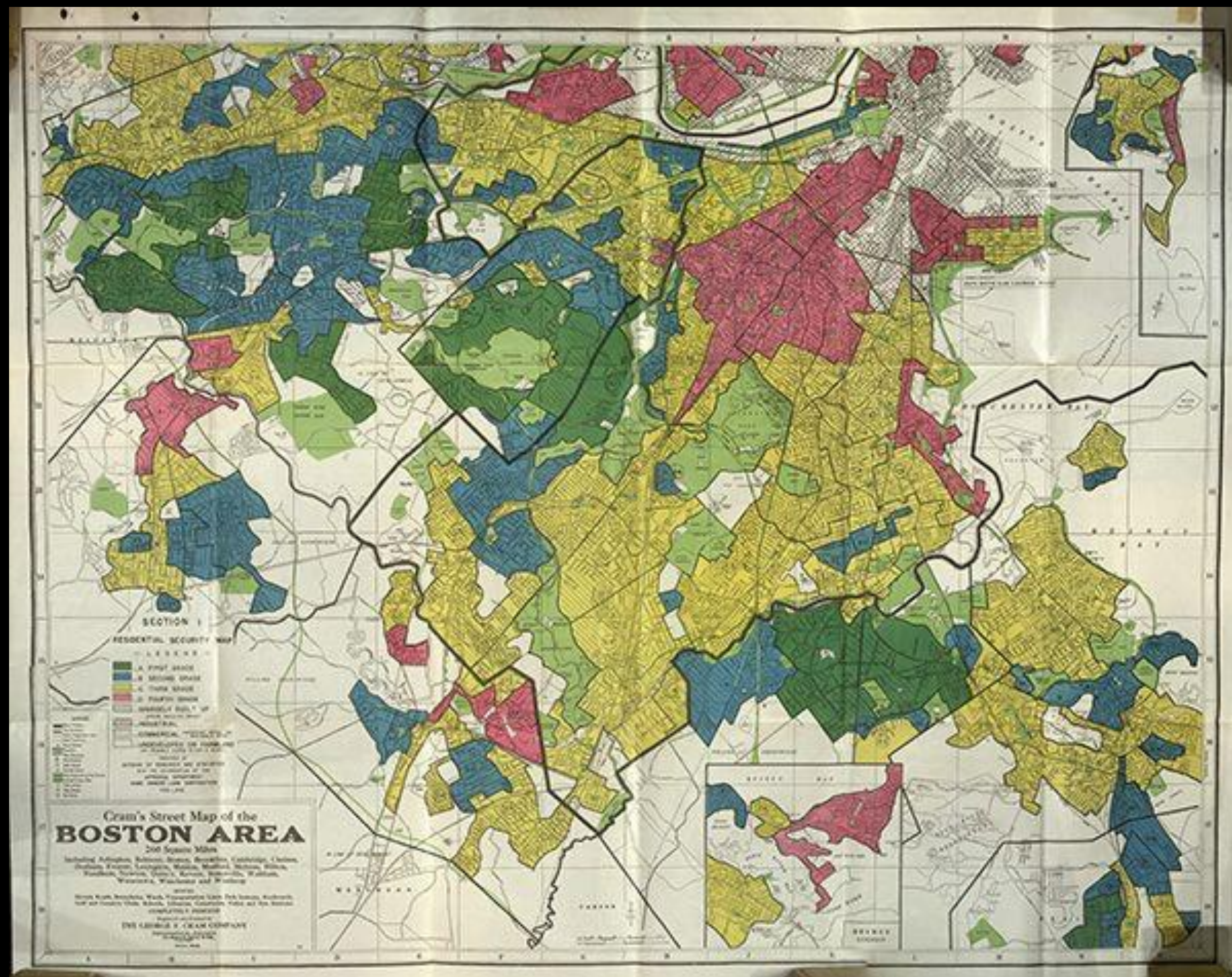
1882



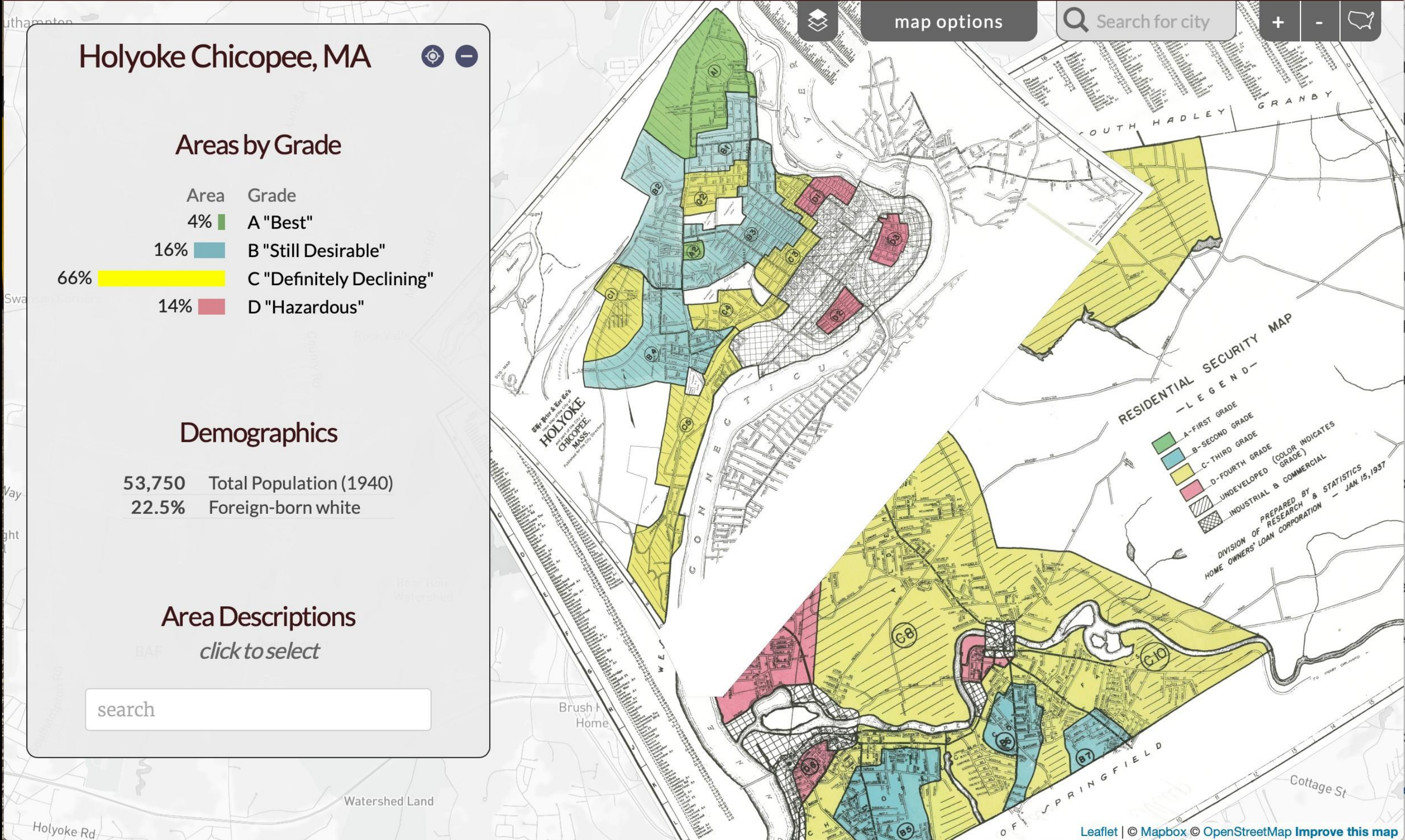
1940s



1930s



1900s



1900s

American Slavery

246 YEARS

Segregation

89 YEARS

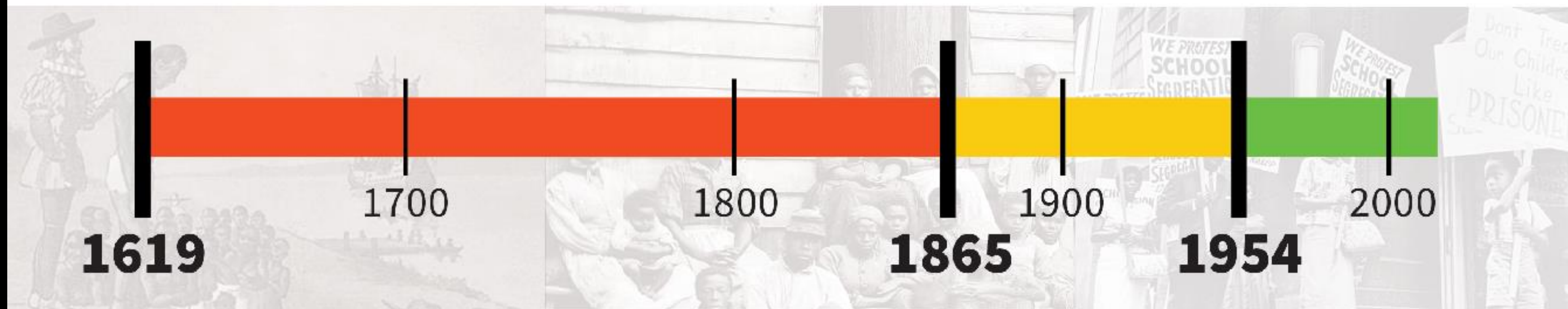




Photo Courtesy of Colin Gregory Palmer

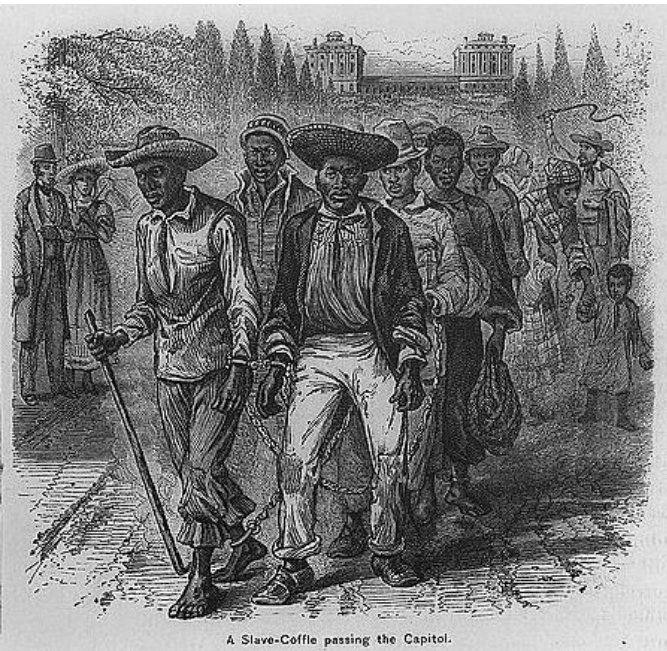
1980s-2000s



2000s



Today



African Americans are disproportionately homeless at a rate of 3 to 1 compared to general population.



Native Americans = 8 to 1

Latinos are undercounted in homelessness estimates



(Olivet et al., 2018)



Phase One
Study Findings
March 2018



Racial Inequity and Homelessness: Findings from the SPARC Study

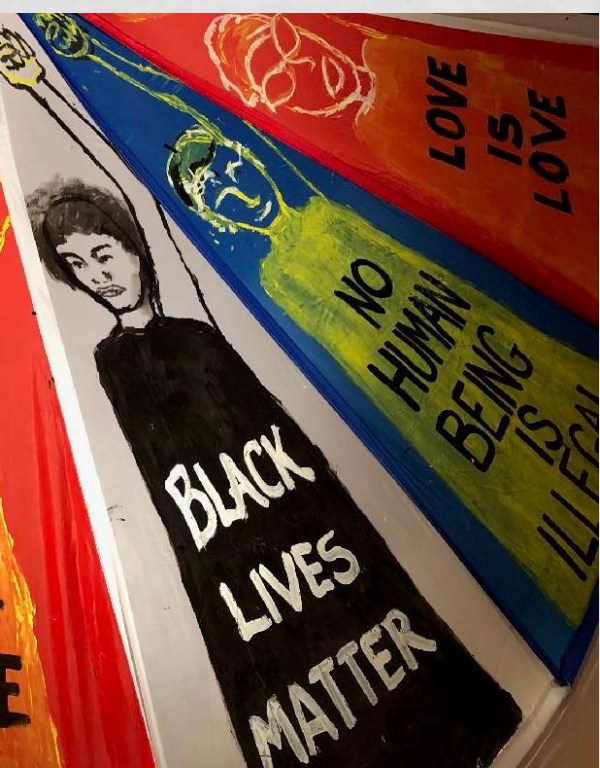
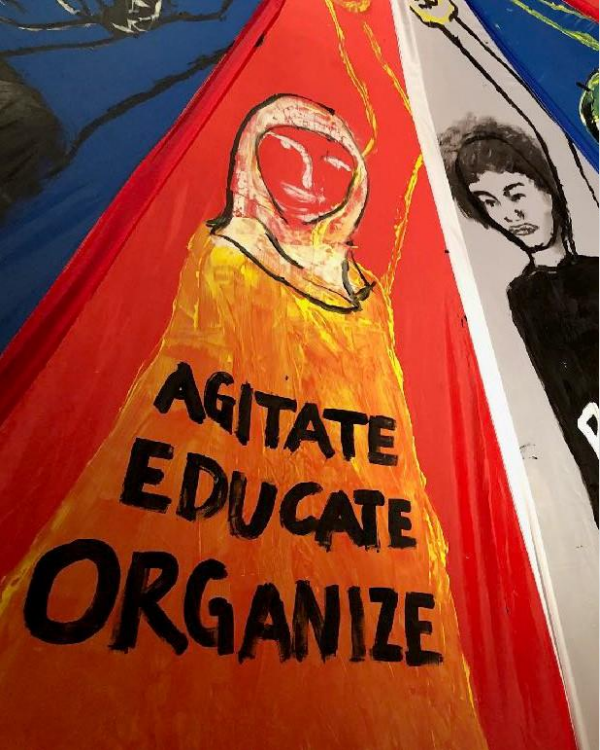
Authors:

Jeffrey Olivet, jo consulting (Corresponding Author)*; Catriona Wilkey, C4 Innovations*; Molly Richard, Vanderbilt University*; Marc Dones, National Innovation Service*; Julia Tripp, University of Massachusetts-Boston/C4 Innovations; Maya Beit-Arie, Boston University; Svetlana Yampolskaya, University of South Florida; Regina Cannon, C4 Innovations

* This paper has multiple first authors with equivalent contributions to study design, execution, analysis, and manuscript development.

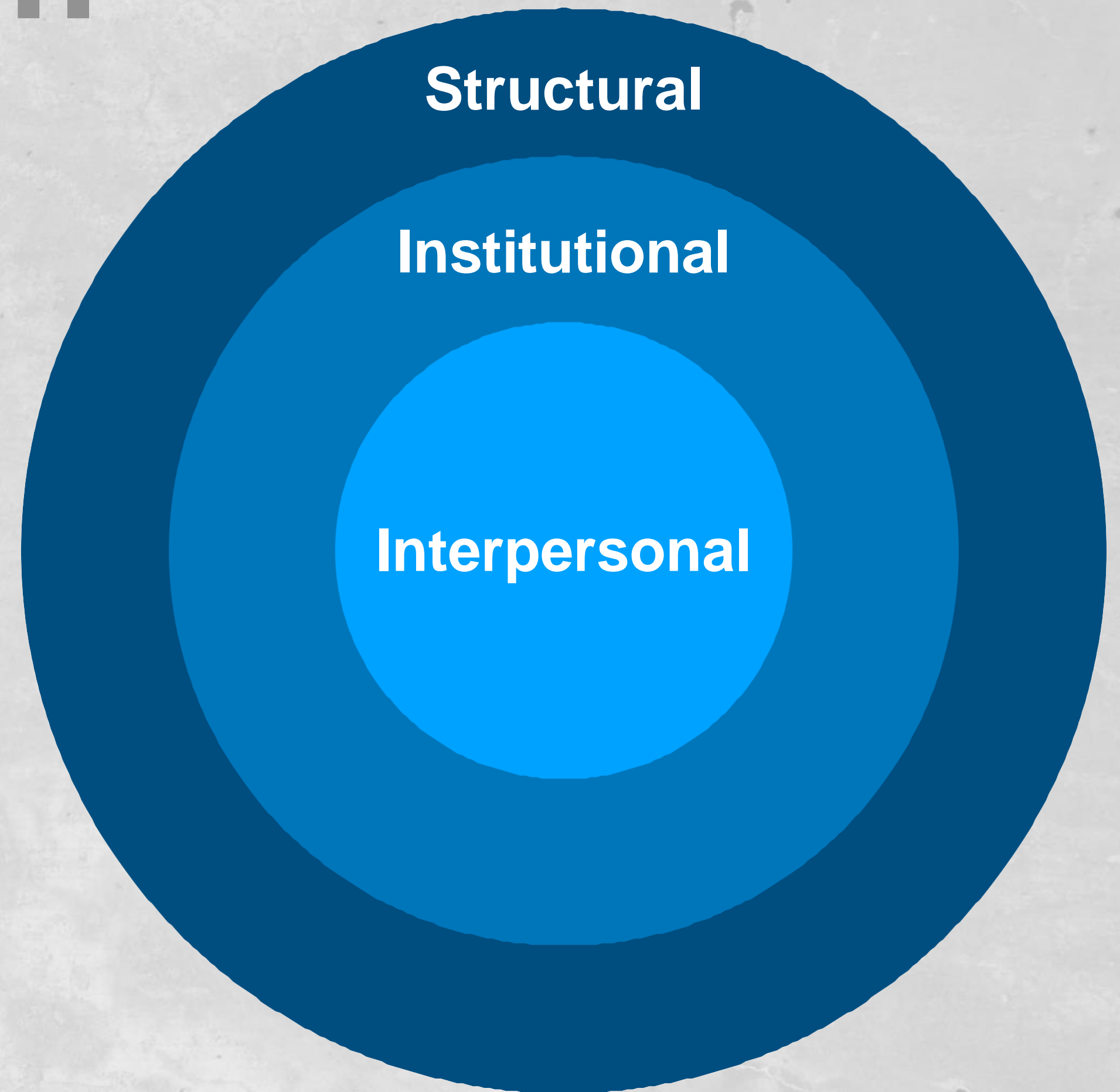
ABSTRACT

This study examined race and homelessness in the United States through mixed methods research in eight communities. We compared the race and ethnicity of those experiencing homelessness to the general population and those in poverty using disproportionality metrics. Multilevel logistic regression was used to examine how race and ethnicity were associated with homeless service system outcomes. Qualitative interviews with 195 individuals of color explore pathways into homelessness and drivers of outcomes. Black/African Americans and Native Americans were the most overrepresented among those experiencing homelessness in each community. Whites and Asian Americans were underrepresented. Regression models found race to be a varying predictor of outcomes. Qualitative findings suggest that barriers to housing and economic mobility, experiences of discrimination, and involvement in multiple systems were common factors associated with homelessness for people of color. Findings highlight the need for researchers and policymakers to understand and address homelessness with attention to racial justice. **Keywords:** *racism, homelessness, housing, race, ethnicity, poverty*



Structural Racism

Levels of Racism



In the United States...

People of Color (POC) are much more likely to live in poverty than White people.



Homelessness and **food and housing insecurity** - all disproportionately affect POC.⁽¹⁾

\$13x\$

White people in the U.S. have 13x the net worth of Black people.⁽¹⁾



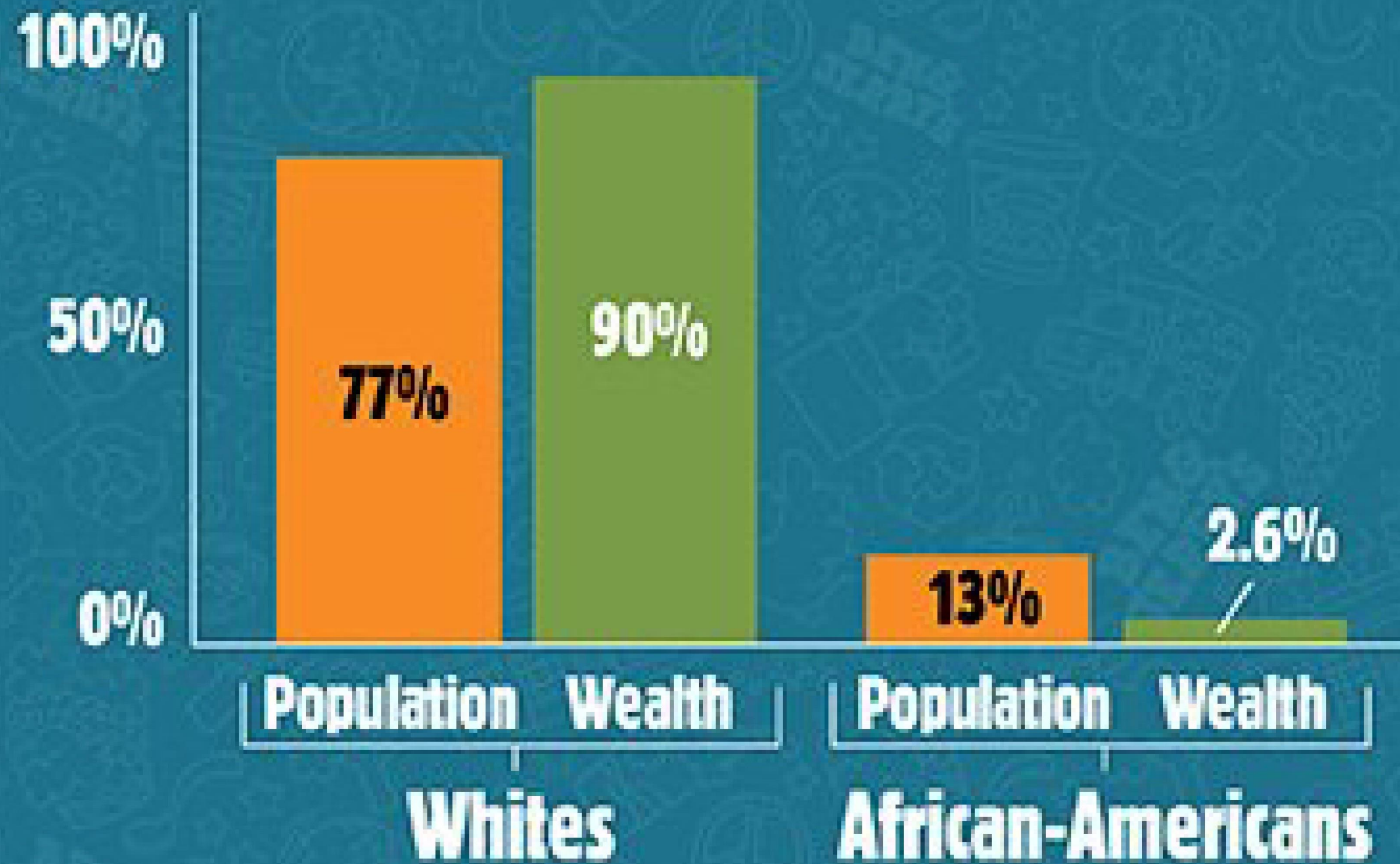
Race-based barriers such as **redlining** have historically limited opportunities for POC to own real estate and accumulate wealth.⁽¹⁾

228 years

The average Black family would need **228 years** to build the wealth of a White family today.⁽²⁾

(1) Pew Research Center (2) The Nation Daily, 8/8/16

WHO CONTROLS ALL THE WEALTH?

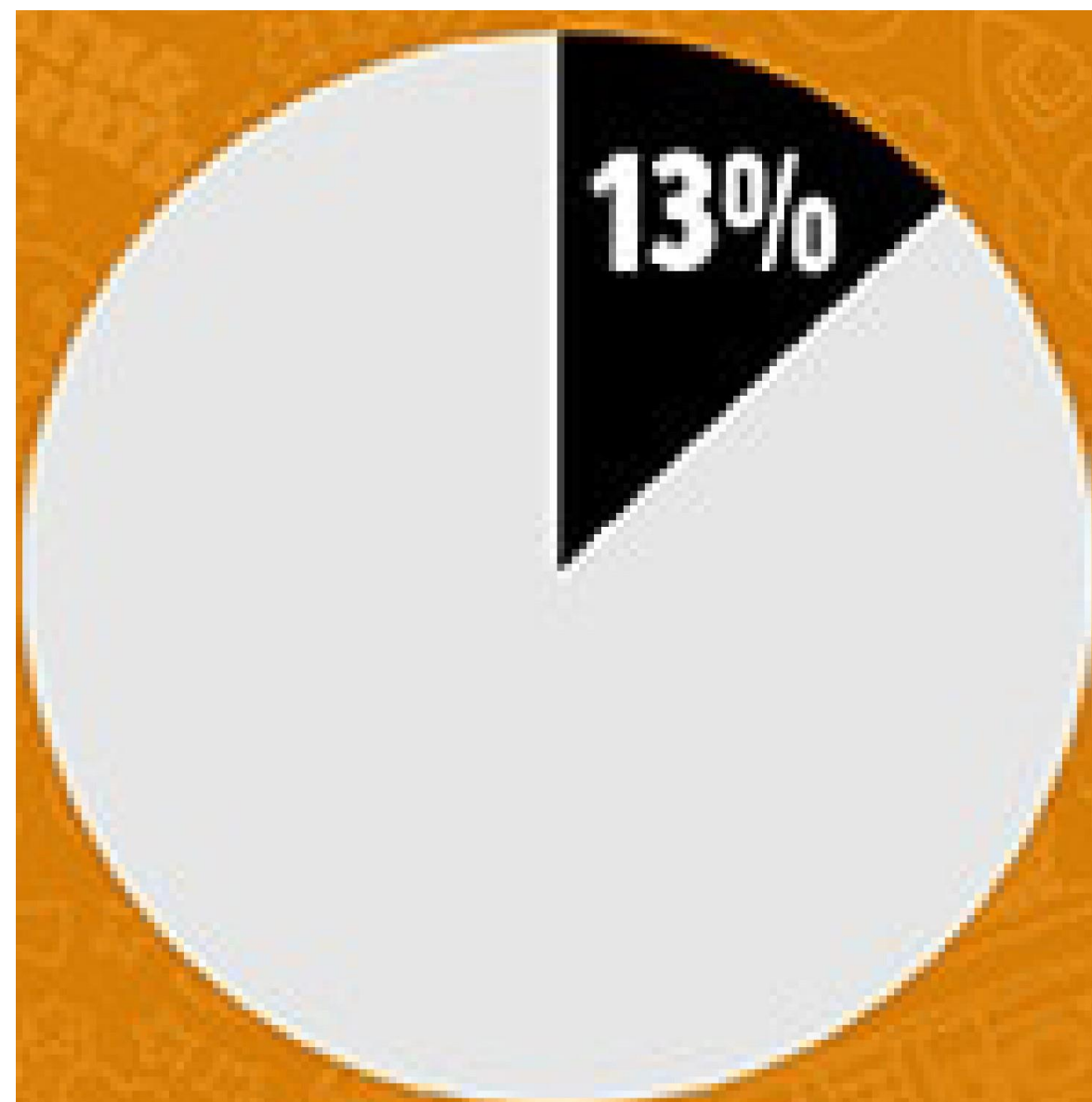


AFRICAN-AMERICANS ARE

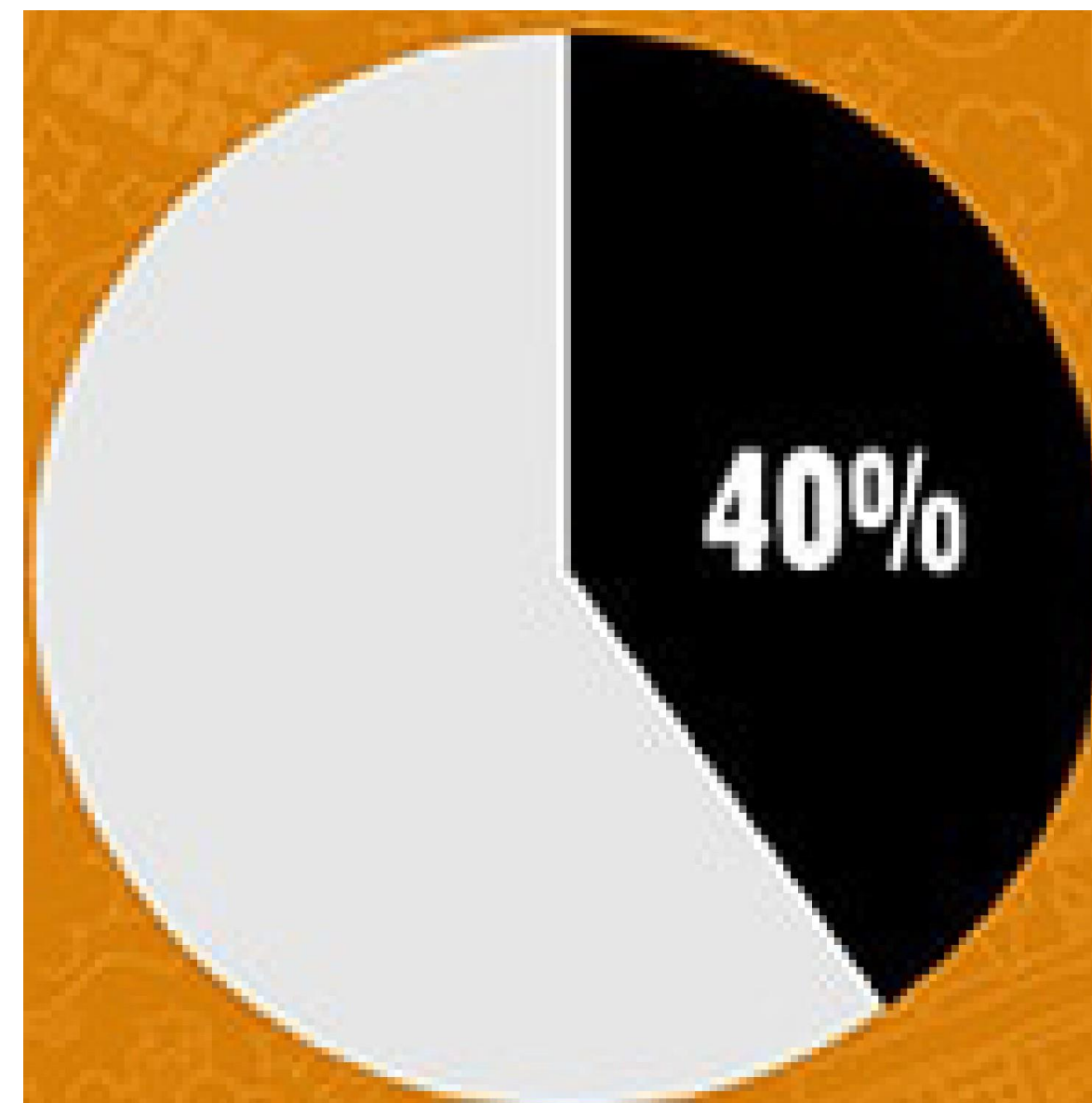
2X

**AS LIKELY TO BE
UNEMPLOYED.**

BLACKS MAKE UP

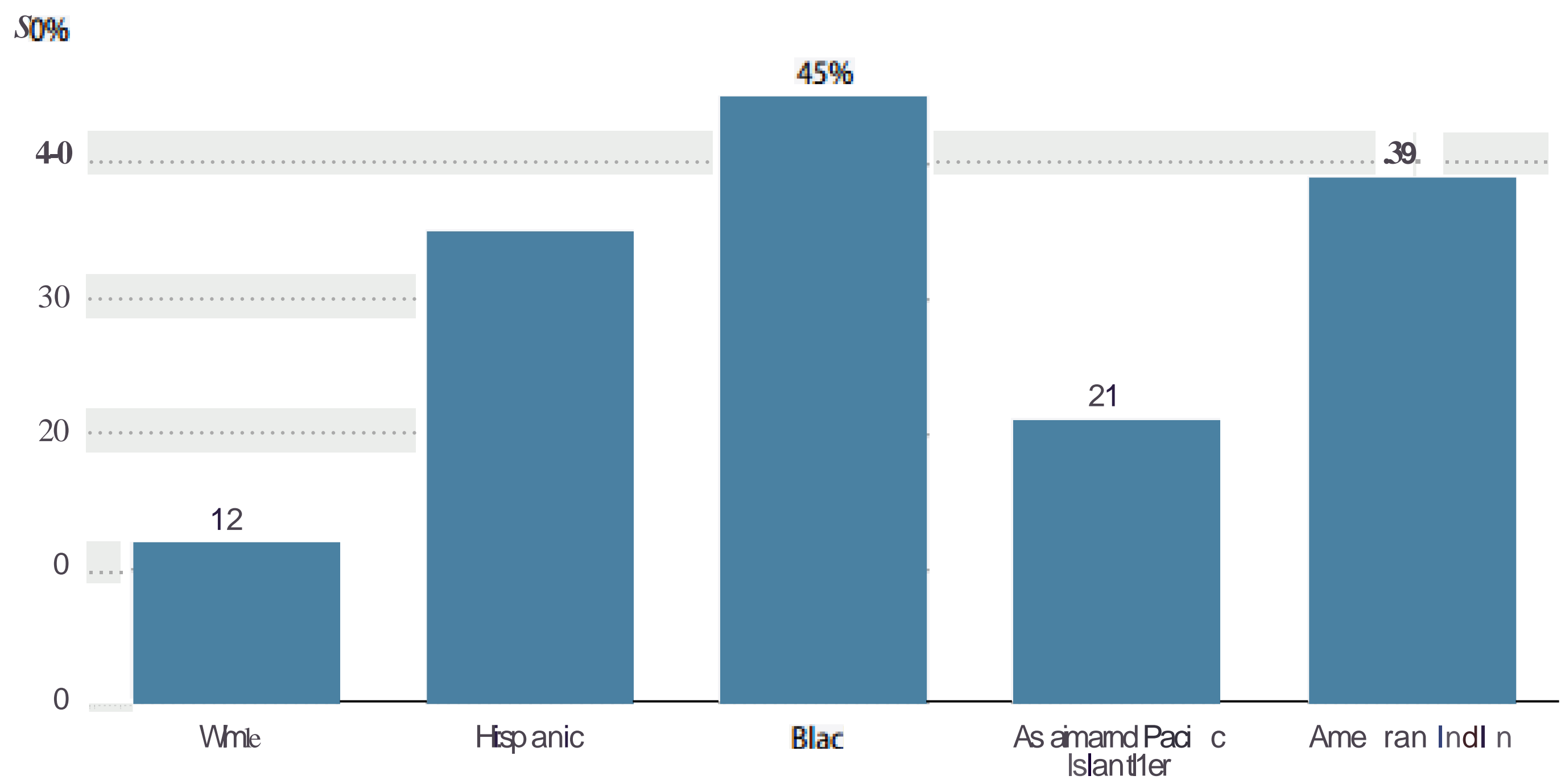


**13% of the
General Population**



**40% of the
Prison Population**

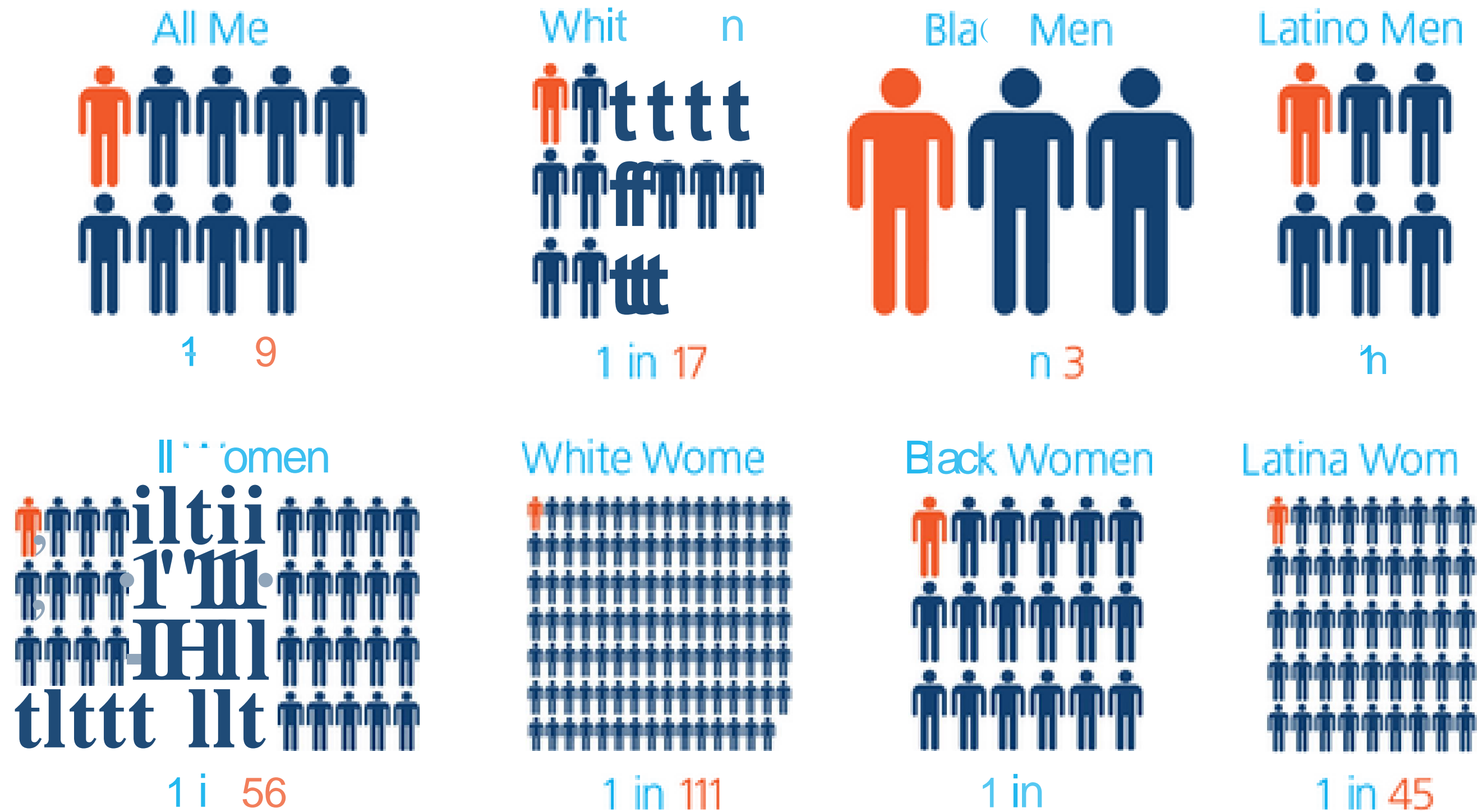
Prevalence of poverty among children living in areas of concentrated poverty, by race/ethnicity, 2000-2010 average



Concentrated poverty is defined as a census tract with a poverty rate of 30 percent or higher.

Source: Census (

Lifetime Likelihood of Imprisonment



Source: Bonczar, T. (2003). *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics

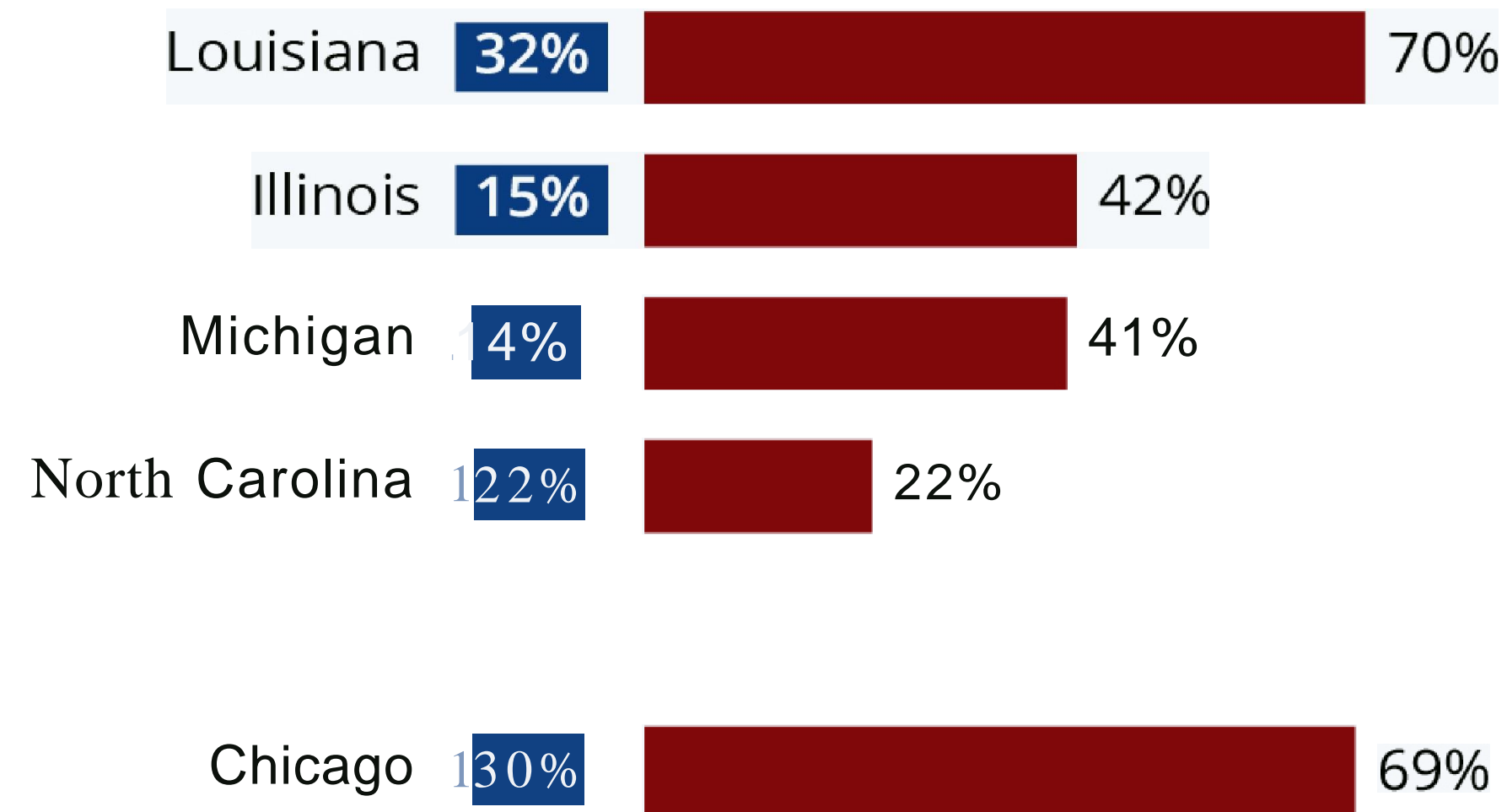
COVID-19 and Communities of Color

- u Members of racial and ethnic minorities may be more likely to live in **densely populated areas**
- u Research also suggests that racial residential segregation is a fundamental cause of health disparities
- u Members of racial and ethnic minorities live in neighborhoods that are **further from grocery stores and medical facilities**
- u **Multi-generational households**, which may be more common among some racial and ethnic minority families
- u Racial and ethnic minority groups are **over-represented in jails, prisons, and detention centers**

COVID-19's Devastating Impact On African Americans

African American share of state/city populations and COVID-19 deaths (as of Apr 06, 2020)

■ Share of state/city's population ■ Share of COVID-19 deaths

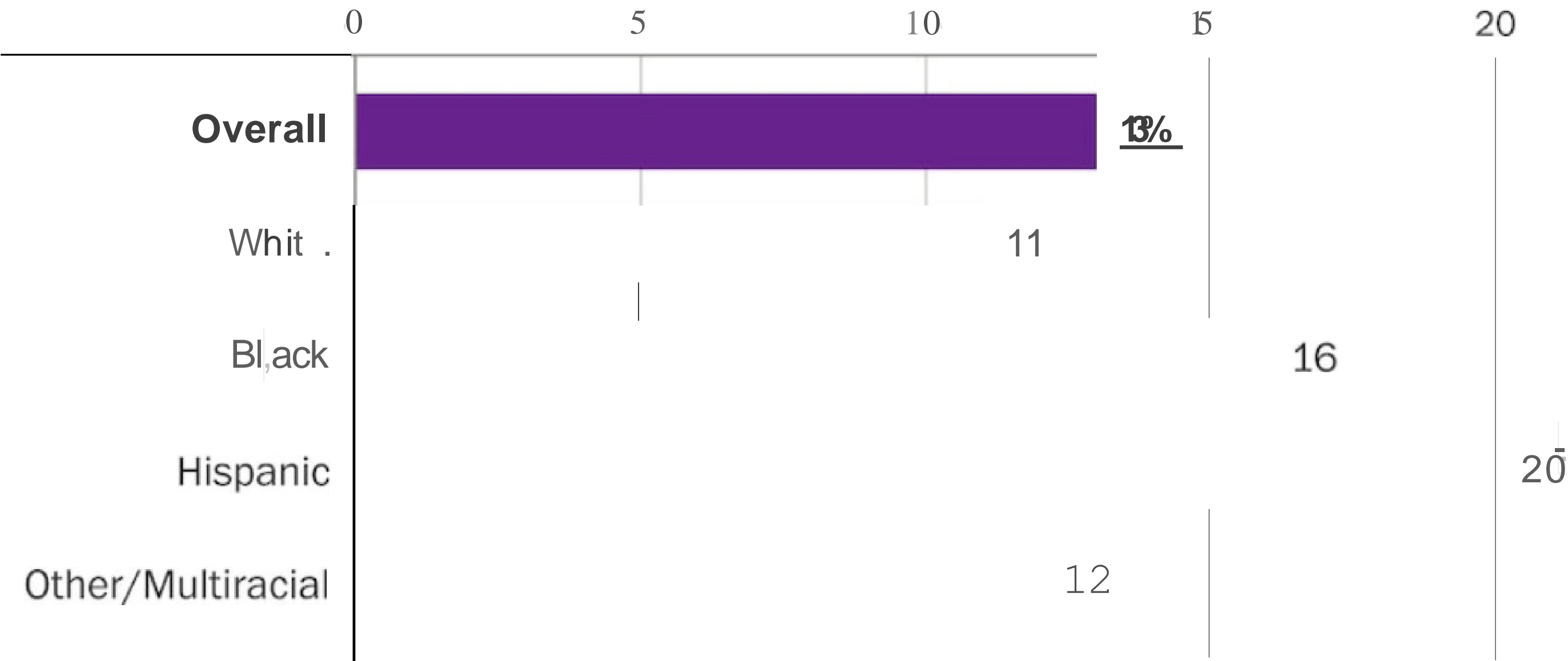


Sources: 2010 Census, respective state/city health departments

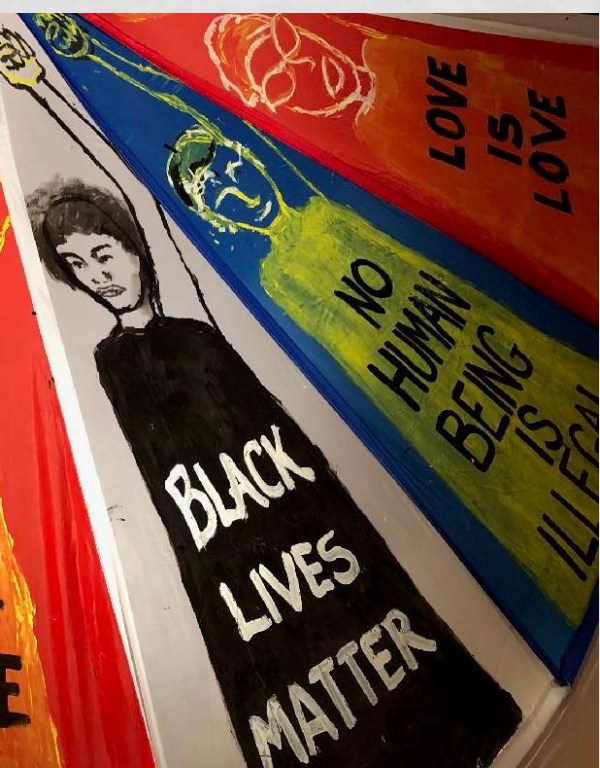
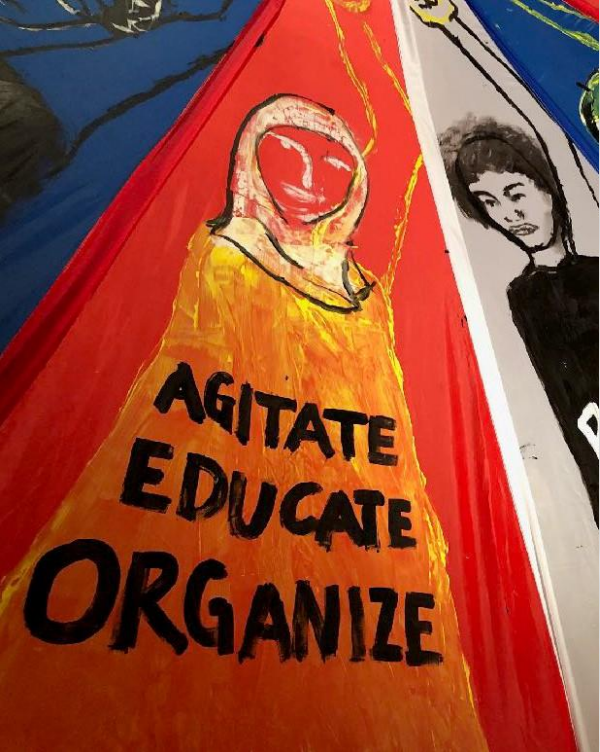


Since the coronavirus outbreak began in the U.S., Hispanic and black Americans are more likely to have been laid off or furloughed

Percent of adults in each group who said they have been laid off or furloughed

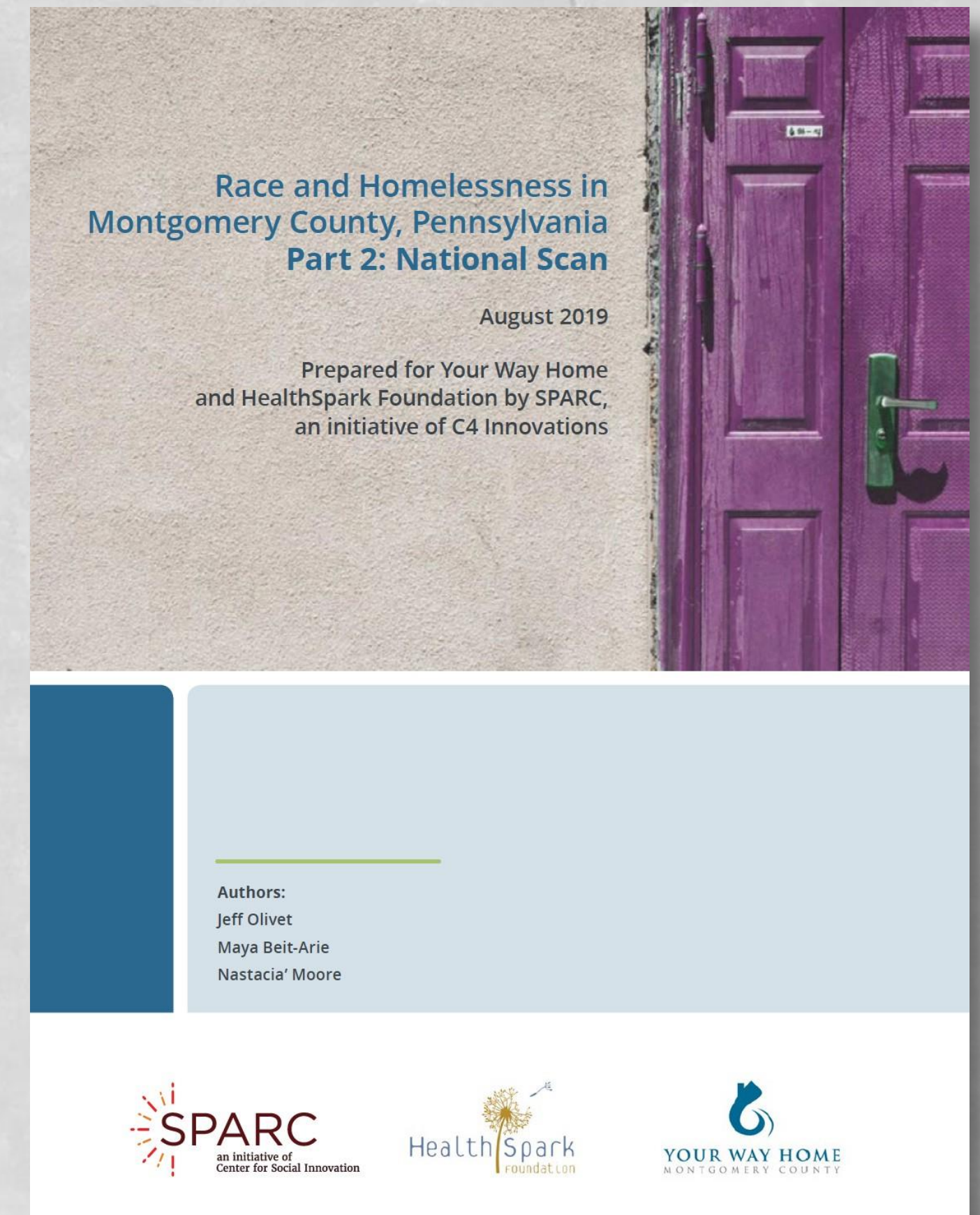


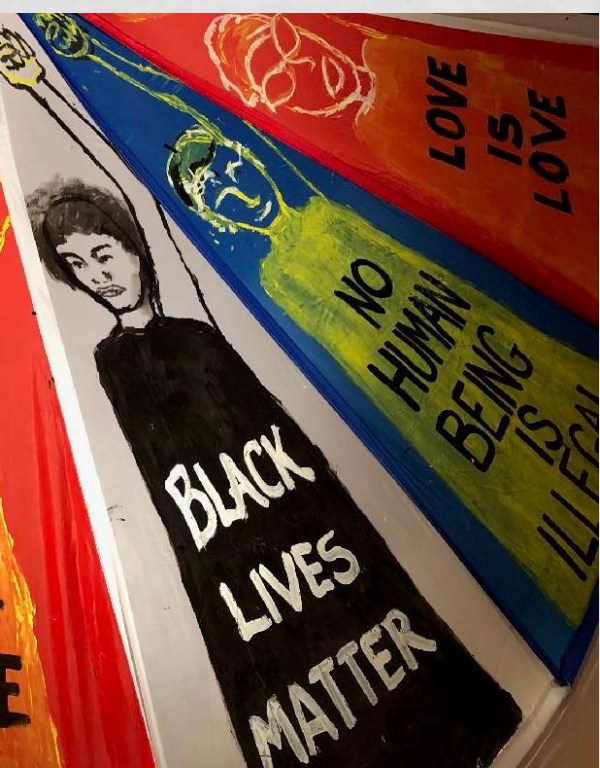
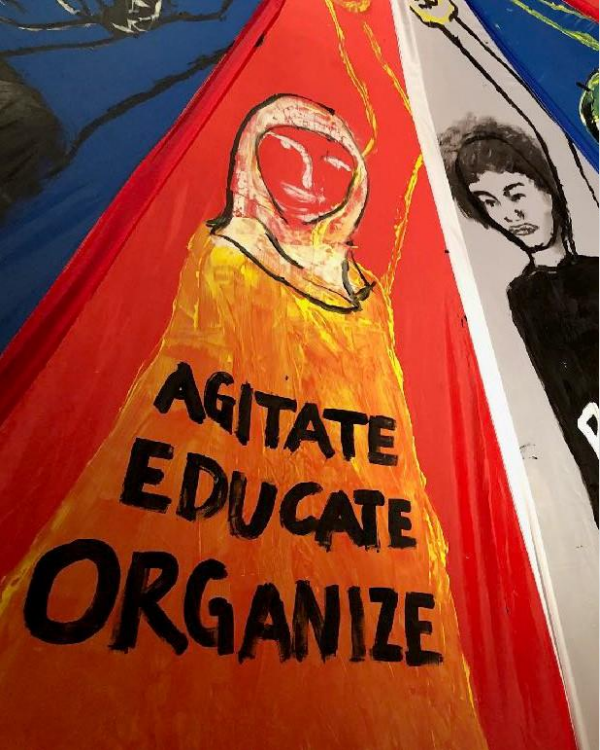
Source: In 27-May 4, 2020, Washington Post-Ipsos poll of 8,086 U.S. adults with margin of sampling error of +/- 1 percentage point. Error margins range from 1.5-4.5 points for racial/ethnic subgroups.



8 Dimensions of Implementing Racial Equity in Homelessness Response Systems

1. Upstream Prevention
2. Cross Sector Collaboration
3. Equity-Based Assessment and Prioritization
4. Data
5. Focus on Specific At-Risk Groups
6. Anti-Racist Organizations
7. Sharing Power/Lived Experience
8. Long-Term Solutions





Q&A



Jeff Olivet

jo@jeffolivet.com

Donald Whitehead

dhwhitehead@msn.com